

36

9

The effects of a cause are ^{the causes} its shadows: by seeing the cause one simultaneously sees the effects, but by seeing the shadows one does not necessarily see ~~of~~ the object of which the shadows are a manifestation. For the shadows are sometimes very long so if one goes from the shadow to the object, one may easily lose the direction on the way to the object to which the shadow is attached. And there are many other shadows crossing the path which do not come from the same object but from various others.

P. 837

It is only the dealing with the cause ^{that comes to a focus} ~~that centers~~ in a psychological problem which helps the patient to deal by himself with the by-activities ^{the psychological problems} that are the result of that cause. As the physician prepares the patient to discover the cause for himself, he ~~will~~ inevitably deal with the effects of the cause. On the other hand, when the treatment of the cause is ^{simultaneously} linked with the treatment of the effect ~~simultaneously~~, ^{in which the greater attention is given to the latter,} ~~the result is that the treatment of the effects leaves the cause~~ ^{as} lost in the mists of consciousness while giving the transient appearance of being clearly visualized, ^{Symptoms are multiplied} ~~that is to say, at the~~ expense of the tangible realization of the cause and its direct correction. ^{For once the patient perceives the cause, he will undertake to} ~~which inevitably results in the patient himself~~ ^{all its} correcting the effects.

P. 839

All one is trying to make clear with respect to this ^{approach} subject of therapy is that the correct, the successful treatment of the cause begins and ends with direct treatment ~~concerned with the~~